

ready to go as low in the dirt as the slave-breeder's desire; but their followers still contain a good deal of the old Free-Soil leaven, while those of Wood and O'Connor are men who can be relied on under all circumstances. For our part, as impartial witnesses, we can testify that the Soft delegation will more truly represent the sentiments of the majority of the Northern Democracy, which, after all efforts, instinctively revolts at the atrocious and extreme doctrines of those Messrs. O'Connor and Wood are advocates. But whether this fact will secure the admission of the Softs, is a question.

In a speech delivered before the Legislature of Kentucky, a little more than nine years ago, HENRY CLAY thus clearly described the condition of parties at the present day:

"If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law (the agitation for the extension of Slavery) should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two permanent parties for the Union and the other against it. And the platform of that Union party will be the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Law. And if it should be necessary to form such a party, in this place, a member of that party, whatever may be his conspicuous talents."

These new parties, or rather old parties with new names, are respectively the Catholic Democracy, which labors for the nullification of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union, and the Republican party which stands for both the maintenance of the Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Republic. It is, then, plain that Mr. Clay, were he living, would be a member of the Republican party. Beside he always believed in the great object of the Republican party, the restriction of Slavery to its original limits, and for that reason also would have probably been a Republican.

Mr. George Briggs, Member of Congress from this city, telegraphed to the Union-saving meeting at the Academy of Music, that his heart was with them, but he must remain in person at Washington and vote against the election of Mr. Sherman. We beg to assure Mr. Briggs that, in the opinion of the large mass of those who sent him to Congress, both his heart and his voice are put to a very bad use—the former in sympathizing with a movement whose only effect is to enshroud those who threaten a dissolution in the event of being beaten in the coming Presidential contest—the latter, in preventing an organization of the House of Representatives, and encouraging the fire-eating factionists to persist in efforts to erode the action of one branch of the Government, and ultimately break up the Confederacy. And this he calls "Conservatism!"

"I tell you, gentlemen," said a leading Democratic politician to a small assemblage at Washington, at the time when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was being urged through Congress, "I tell you gentlemen, this bill will lay us all in our political graves; but the party requires it, and we must submit to the sacrifice."

—He was right in his presentiment, and in the same way those Democratic leaders who are now yielding to the party pressure, and either tacitly or openly adopting the Disunion programme which the Southern masters of the Democratic organization have forced upon it, will also find that they will be buried by it so deep that their remains will never again be seen among men.

It is now seen that our recent so-called Union meeting, though got up for the benefit of Horatio Seymour and the Soft politicians of Tammany Hall, has turned out to the profit of Fernando Wood and his Spartan phalanx of Hardis. This is one reason why *The Journal of Commerce* and *The Express* are so shy of praise for the frank and uncompromising speech of Mr. O'Connor, in which the true points at issue between the Disunionist Democracy and the Constitutional Republicans were so distinctly stated. It would be a curious instance of political justice if that meeting, instead of making Horatio Seymour the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, should result in conferring that distinction on Charles O'Connor.

"I may be asked," exclaimed Henry Clay in one of his speeches, "as I have been asked, when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer, Never! Never! Never!" This, however, is by no means the language of the present Democratic party. They are for the dissolution of the Union in case they are beaten in the next Presidential election. Such is the result of their abandoning the political doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson for those of Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina.

How can the Union be saved? By letting every white man South and North know, and keeping the facts before them, that the Union contains thirty millions of people, while the slave owners are only three hundred and fifty thousand! Shall this handful long be permitted to keep the millions in a state of constant uproar, excitement, and turmoil? Let us say mildly, but firmly—No!

Judge Parker, last evening, said that the only way of saving the Union was to control the press and the pulpit. That is what Postmaster-General Holt has just provided for in the South. Does Judge Parker think the Holtian system had better be introduced here as preliminary to the disruption of the Union, threatened by his party in Congress?

MORTON S. WILKINSON, esq., a lawyer, and one of the oldest residents of Minnesota—Republican, of course—has been chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of that State. The vote stood—Wilkinson, 79; Gen. Shields, 63; Gorman, 1.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM AND SULPHATE OF QUININE.—The *Union Medicator* publishes some views of M. Gubler, Physician to the Boulogne Hospital, at Paris, respecting the reciprocal effects of opium and the sulphate of quinine. These effects he believes to be antagonistic, and hence recommends that they should never be given simultaneously, unless one is intended to act as an antidote to the other. The attention of M. Gubler was first drawn to this subject by observing that the specific effects of quinine, given in a large dose—upward of twenty grains—in a case of acute rheumatism, were absent. The patient took at the same time about five grains of the extract of opium. Thinking it possible that the two medicines neutralized each other, he increased the dose of quinine. No particular effect was noticed. Finally, he omitted the latter drug entirely, and prescribed the alkaloid alone, in the original dose, when its peculiar effects became promptly manifest. Similar results, observed in other cases, have confirmed M. Gubler in the belief that the explanation of this effect, if it is a constant one, is, according to M. Gubler, as follows: The opium introduced into the system produces the symptoms of cerebral congestion; the pulse and temperature are raised, the skin becomes moist, the face is flushed, the pupils are contracted, and either profuse sleep or delirium follows, according to the dose taken. A partial congestion of the brain being the physiological cause of sleep, he concludes that opium produces that symptom by causing such congestion. The peculiar effects of quinine, however, hitherto attributed to congestion, are really due to an opposite state of things, or cerebral anæmia.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

THE SENATE PASTOR.

The Democratic Caucus of the Senate to-day nominated Mr. Bowman Printer, The President made his nomination a personal point, and used all the influence at his command to secure success, by direct appeals to Senators and by other appliances of power. It is supposed the job will be worth nearly \$100,000, as the whole discretionary patronage of the Administration will be thrown there. Notwithstanding the quarrel had with Mr. Wendell, he will do the work.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Judge Roosevelt was confirmed U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York vice Judge Parker, declined. His acceptance was ascertained before he was nominated. The President is thus relieved of an opportunity for a foreign appointment.

A number of Postmasters were also confirmed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The aggregate imports, free and dutiable, for the last fiscal year were \$338,768,130.

The exports, including specie, were \$356,729,402.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Farnsworth's speech to-day deranged the programme for the Speakership. The hope was entertained, if the balloting proceeded upon the meeting of the house, developments would have occurred which probably would have resulted in an election before to-morrow night. That expectation must now be deferred, and, probably, be disappointed. The Opposition have steadily gained by silence and voting, and lost in every attempt to depart from that wise policy. There is a united sentiment against any such departure.

The House mustered 212 on the only ballot had to-day, there being eleven pairs. Mr. Sherman received 103, four short of an election. The Democratic vote could not rally again, and Mr. Millson is virtually abandoned after his failure to combine the Southern Opposition upon him. It is the desire of some of the leaders to revive Mr. Boeck for party concentration. Others are willing to try Mr. Anderson of Missouri and Mr. Maynard, in the hope of coercing a united South. A third interest still looks to Mr. Davis of Indiana for a rally. All the candidates named are objectionable in some quarters, and not one is capable of commanding the entire Democratic strength, much less of attracting other support. Unless the temper of the House should change suddenly, there will be no adjournment over a single day during the holidays, though the attendance will be reduced by pairs.

Mr. Wineslow attempted a resolution suspending further ballots till the 5th of January, but was cried down. The Republican side mean to resist every interference with a steady effort at organization, and compel the Democracy to assume the whole responsibility of delay.

Mr. Logan of Illinois arrested the action of persons in his District who defied negroes on suspicion of being runaways, and imprisoned them until their masters could be advertised for and discovered.

Mr. Farnsworth scoured him for the admission, as the Representative of a Free State.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

A postal convention has been executed between the Postmaster General and the Minister of Belgium, establishing a regular exchange of correspondence, in closed mails, between the United States and Belgium, to be conveyed, via England, once a week, or oftener, and in accordance with the regular sailing of the Anglo-American steamers.

The single rate for letters and samples of merchandise originating in the United States and destined for Belgium, or vice versa, is fixed at 25 cents, of which prepayment is optional in either country. There are also provisions for printed matter. The transmission of closed mails under this convention is to commence on the 21st of January next.

Provision is also made for the direct exchange of mails between the two countries by means of any direct lines of mail steamers which may hereafter be established between the United States and Belgium, at the rate of 15 cents for each letter for each packet, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and prepayment being optional.

The difficulty between Senator Johnson of Arkansas, and Representative Hudson, which it was supposed, a few days ago would lead to a hostile meeting, has been amicably settled through Messrs. Toulbe and Pryor.

The Hon. Judge Mason of Iowa, late Commissioner of Patents, has become connected with *The New-York Scientific American*.

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* of the 21st says that the Georgia Legislature has resolved to invite Southern students at the North to finish their course of instruction there free.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina suspending till June, 1861, the law requiring \$1 in specie to be in the vaults of the banks in the State to the value of one dollar in circulation.

In the Democratic Senatorial caucus, to-day, after a full discussion of the charges against Gen. Bowman, of *The Constitution* newspaper, he was nominated as Printer to that body by a vote of 29 against 5.

The Senate, in Executive session, the 23d of January, the following nominations: N. B. Browne, Postmaster at Philadelphia; Israel T. Hatch, Postmaster at Buffalo; Mr. Vattier, Postmaster at Cincinnati, and Mr. Bishop, Commissioner of Patents.

The indications are that there will be no quorum in the Senate on Tuesday week, the 23d of January, and consequently it is not probable that the President's message will be communicated prior to that time.

Mr. Baring, and several others of the prominent bankers in London, have made a joint appeal to the British Cabinet to recognize the Provisional Government of Mexico. Lord John Russell appointed the 5th of December for an official interview with these gentlemen, and it was believed that the British Government was favorable to the appeal.

The Legislature of Virginia, by a joint resolution, has accepted the flag presented by that Commonwealth by the citizens of Philadelphia, viewing it as a renewal of the evidence of its heroic deeds devoted patriotism.

The vote for Speaker to-day showed that Mr. Sherman, as heretofore, lacked four votes of an election. Fifty-three votes were scattered among twenty-four gentlemen, none of whom received more than eight votes, and fourteen of them only one each.

Col. Davis and staff have arrived here, with a large amount of ordnance stores on the way to Richmond. Only one company remains on guard off Charleston, Va. Quiet is entirely restored.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1859.

ME. PUGH introduced a bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

ME. DAVIS introduced a bill to provide for a temporary currency for the Territory of Arizona. Also, a bill directing the manner in which the testimony of certain judicial officers may be taken for the use of the United States Courts.

The Senate then went into Executive session. After the Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

MR. FARNSWORTH was entitled to the floor, said that he was willing to give way for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the Fugitive Slave Law.

MR. RUFFIN and other Democratic members objected, insisting on Mr. Farnsworth either proceeding with his remarks or abandoning the floor altogether.

MR. FARNSWORTH made the proposition in good faith. He did not desire to place any impediment in the way of organization. He and his Republican friends had been nearly three weeks, desirous and anxious to vote for a Speaker. They had no disposition to discuss the Slavery question now, but would wait till an organization was effected. He spoke for himself, and did not want the Republican party held responsible for his utterances. He said they had been met here with speeches and resolutions in regard to Helper's pamphlet and a speech of Governor Seward. These things were thrust in their faces with a threatened dissolution of the Union on their account, and it was even threatened here that if a Republican Speaker is elected, the Union shall be severed instantly. He proceeded to read from *The Richmond Enquirer*, a leading Democratic paper, edited by Messrs. Kitchie, Fyler, and Dunneville, of June, 1857, and May and June, 1858, to show that Judge had uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines. The writer admitted that there was a war between the two systems will rage everywhere until the one conquers and the other is exterminated. Mr. Seward, he said, never uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines half so strong as that. Senator Hammond, he added, had presented similar sentiments in regard to such a conflict. He denied the authority of any member's holding him responsible for endorsing Helper's book. It was none of their business. He read such books as he pleased, and it was none of their business to discuss the question, which would not stand the test of free discussion and criticism. He proceeded to arraign the Democratic party for endorsing a book called "Black Diamonds," written by Mr. Pollard of Virginia, and caused to be read various passages from it, showing that the writer advocates the going into Africa and seizing and deluding the natives to gain their consent to be shipped to this country by the Middle Passage as apprentices, and after getting them here, to induce them to accept of the bondage of the South. He said that it would be an infraction and a violation of the laws of the United States, and justifies it by the necessities of the case, and that the Union could be preserved only by this so-called conservative policy. Is this the sentiment of the Democratic party?

MR. COBB deprecated the repeating of the slave-trade. Now, you speak out, and say whether you endorse Helper's book.

MR. FARNSWORTH would like to ask Mr. Millson the question whether he endorsed those sentiments?

MR. MILLSON replied that he most heartily, utterly, and from the bottom of his heart, endorsed the adoption of the law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

MR. FARNSWORTH wanted to know whether he was in favor of opening the trade by a repeal of the laws?

MR. MILLSON replied that he was not prepared to say whether he was in favor of reopening the slave-trade at some future time, but as the laws of the land forbid engaging in the trade, he believed it useless to discuss the question, so long as the South remains in the Confederacy. The Union slave-trade can be reopened legally, and no one advocates reopening it illegally. He should like to ask Mr. Farnsworth whether he was in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

MR. FARNSWORTH replied that he would answer that question by and by.

MR. REAR checked the disorderly manifestations.

MR. STANTON felt it his duty to say for himself and those he represented that so far as Helper's book advises servile insurrection, he utterly abhorred and detested it. There were not so many men out as in the Penitentiary of Ohio who would tolerate it for a moment.

MR. KELLOGG expressed his gratification at the turn the discussion had taken. He thought it could now be said that his colleague could proceed with his remarks. He knew his colleague would be frank and plain.

MR. BOSHAM said the Act of 1829 which characterized the slave trade as piracy, was a blot on the statute book, and ought to be expunged; but he knew of no party in the South in favor of having the law of 1819 repealed. With regard to the latter he was not prepared to say it was unconstitutional. There was no consideration of the South or of the Democratic party who agitated the question of reopening the trade. It can never be done in the Confederacy. As to whether he was in favor of reopening the trade at a future time, he was not prepared to say.

MR. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Bosham to endorse the sentiment that the Union could be preserved by the revival of the slave-trade by law?

MR. BOSHAM: It is impracticable. I do not stand in the attitude of one who indorses the violation of any existing law.

MR. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. McRae whether he indorses the sentiment.

MR. McRAE, as an individual, was in favor of reopening the trade, but this was not the position of the Democratic party in Mississippi, or any other State. He was, however, for the faithful execution of that traffic, as they are the laws of the United States. There are laws as they are in the book "Black Diamonds," that it could be fixed on National Democrats, any more than that it could be justly charged that the Republicans indorses the acts of John Brown.

MR. McRAE believed he was the only member of the Democratic party in Mississippi who entertained that opinion.

MR. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Crawford if he indorses the reopening of the slave trade, as recommended in "Black Diamonds."

MR. CRAWFORD replied that he had never read that book.

MR. FARNSWORTH asked whether he was in favor of reopening of the slave trade.

MR. CRAWFORD replied that under a particular state of circumstances, he would be in favor of it. He said that the Democratic party of Georgia, expressed its disapproval of the reopening of the trade. He was, however, in favor of the reopening of the trade, and he had never read it entirely, and had never seen a copy till he came to this House. So far as any pages in that book could be fairly construed into recommending the reopening of the trade, he was in favor of it. He was, however, in favor of the reopening of the trade, and he had never read it entirely, and had never seen a copy till he came to this House. So far as any pages in that book could be fairly construed into recommending the reopening of the trade, he was in favor of it.

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